

Module 13 Vocabulary

Complete this as you read.

The process by which an organism breaks down its food into small units that can be absorbed by the body. _____

A digestive juice that begins to chemically digest food in your mouth & break down starch.

Another name for the digestive tract. _____

This organ moves the food around in the mouth to form the bolus. _____

A small flap of cartilage that covers the larynx to prevent food from going into the lungs.

Long, muscular tube that squeezes food down into the stomach. _____

A storage tank for digesting food by mixing it with powerful acids. It turns the bolus into chyme. _____

This opens to allow food from stomach into the small intestine. _____

Millions of fingerlike projects inside the intestinal wall. _____

The organ where most of the absorption of nutrients occur. _____

The main purpose of this organ is to absorb water. _____

The organ where undigested food is turned into feces. _____

Where good bacteria is stored here in case of illness. _____

This organ produces bile to break down fat, cleanses the blood and changes nutrients into forms the body can use and store, and warms the blood. _____

This organ stores bile, removes water from the bile, and shoots it into the chyme. _____

The organ that produces the sodium bicarbonate that helps to neutralize the stomach acid in the chyme. _____